



BORDER

BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City

P.O. Box 6202

Shawnee Mission, KS

66206

An IRC 501(c)(3)

Charitable Organization

Website- <http://cwrkrc.org/>

431st REGULAR MEETING TUESDAY, September 27, 2011

Homestead Country Club

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

Social Hour-Cash Bar-6:00p.m.

Dinner-6:30p.m.

SEPTEMBER SPEAKER

GLEND A J. WALLACE

“AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE CIVIL WAR”

Glenda J. Wallace is the Chief of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

Chief Glenna is a long time supporter of the Newtonia Battlefield where American Indian Nations fought on both the Union and Confederate sides of the conflict. She is a sought after Chautauqua presenter and trains others in this unique form of interpretation. She was the Division Chair of Communications - Fine Arts, Design and Interim Academic Dean at Crowder College. She holds a BA, MA, and EDS from Pittsburg State University. She is the first female ever elected Chief in the history of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

Please be sure our Treasurer receives all reservations by Friday, Sept. 23,
along with payment of \$25.00 per person. Mail to:

Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., Kansas City, MO 64152

Homestead's deadline for reservation changes is the following Monday afternoon, so promptly report any necessary adjustments to Paul at 816-741-2962 or 816-522-8021.

If unable to reach him, call Assistant Treasurer Betty Ergovich at 913 441-6462.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Battle of Lexington Tour This tour is scheduled for October 8. If you have not yet received a flyer and would like to receive one, please contact Pres Lane Smith at 913-649-1515 and I'll make sure one is sent to you. Should be a great tour with stops at the former Liberty Arsenal, the Little Blue Crossings in advance of the Battle of Westport, the Lexington Battlefield Museum and Anderson House, the battlefield itself, a bus tour of old town Lexington, Lexington Museum and the Confederate Cemetery at Higginsville. It will be a full day of education with the bus departing at 8:30 and a return at 5:00/5:30.

SPEAKERS 2011

Sep 27: Glenda J. Wallace, Chief, Eastern Band of The Shawnee, "American Indians and The Civil War"

Oct 25: Arnold Schofield, "*Thunder in the Valleys*"

Nov 22: Doug Mischler as: "*Jefferson Davis*"

Dec 27: Dave Para and Cathy Barton Para "*Music of the Civil War*" & Silent Book Auction

2011 LOCAL AND COMING EVENTS

April 19 On Exhibit at the National Archives at Kansas City

April 19 - October 22, 2011

Lee and Grant provides a major reassessment of the lives, careers, and historical impact of Civil War generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. The exhibit presents photographs, paintings, prints, coins, reproduction clothing, accoutrements owned by the two men, documents written in their own hands, and biographical and historical records to reveal each man in his historical and cultural context, allowing audiences to compare the ways each has been remembered for almost 150 years.

September 24, 2011 - THE COVERED WAGON, A 1923 SILENT MOVIE, James Criuze revived the western genre and presented audiences with the first epic in the silent spectacular film *The Covered Wagon*, chronicling the largest wagon train to ever cross the valley of the Platte River. A great caravan of covered wagons, filled with hearty pioneers, their families and possessions, under the leadership of Jesse Wingate (Charles Ogle), are waiting for the Spring "jump off" at Westport Landing. The time is 1848, and the journey over the Santa Fe, California and Oregon Trails to far off western destinations will force the daring travelers to combat desert heat, mountain snow and Indian attacks.

As the pioneers wait to begin the long journey, another wagon train from Liberty, Mo., led by Will Banion (J. Warren Kerrigan), joins the Wingate caravan. Banion meets Molly Wingate (Lois Wilson), and the two

immediately show an interest in each other. The attraction is not lost on the jealous Sam Woodhull (Alan Hale), Jesse Wingate's right-hand man and Molly's fiancé. Banion's pal and bodyguard is Jackson (Ernest Torrence), a grizzled scout akin to the likes of Jim Bridger. Jackson makes no bones about the fact that he considers Jesse Wingate a weak and incompetent leader and that Will Banion should supplant him~~~ the competition begins. . .

The bugles blow. The oxen strain at the leathers. The great train of five hundred wagons starts for the Golden West.

Please join us at the Westport Branch of the Kansas City, MO public library on Saturday, September 24th at 2:00pm to watch the human stories unfold as the early pioneers move westward from Westport, MO.

The movie is a free event sponsored by the Westport Historical Society and the Westport Library.

For more information call 816-561-1821 or 913-648-0952

September 30, 2011 – "Abe Lincoln Live with Special Guest Frederick Douglas" a live theatre reading between Abraham Lincoln, portrayed by Larry Greer, and Frederick Douglas, portrayed by Walter Coppage, 6:30 p.m., Plaza Branch Library, 4801 Main St. Call 816-701-3507.

September-October, 2011- "FREEDOM WAR" AND THE CIVIL WAR PANEL DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS IN SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER

Two prominent panels of scholars and community activists will examine the Civil War's impact on the historical legacy of African Americans in September and October, 2011, at the National Archives in KCMO and at Kansas City Kansas Community College, in KCKS under the aegis of the Lorenzo J. Greene chapter (KC) of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, (ASALH) in recognition of the 150th year since the commencement of the Civil War, 1861-1865.

Both events, on September 22 in Missouri, and on October 20 in Kansas, begin with a reception at 6:30 p.m., and run from 7:00 p.m. till 9:00 p.m. They are free and open to the public. They will examine the question: —"*If the African Freedom War began on the slave-ships, among captive Africans, during the Middle Passage, and culminated among captive Africans, with victory by the North in the American Civil War, when did the African Freedom War, actually end?*"

- a. In December 1865 with ratification of 13th Amendment?
- b. In 1965 with passage Voting Rights Act, and 1964 EEO Act?
- c. In 2008 with President Barack Obama's election?

- d. It has not ended; there's merely a verisimilitude of freedom!

This intriguing question will be addressed by both panels, containing four different panelists on each.

In Missouri, confirmed panelists include: Dr. Antonio Holland, retired history professor from Lincoln University; Dr. Gary Kremer, Executive Director of the State Historical Society of Missouri; Joe Louis Mattox, area historian and independent scholar at the Bruce R. Watkins Cultural Heritage Center and State Museum, and Dr. Shawn Leigh Alexander, Assistant Professor & Graduate Director African and African American Studies, and Interim Director Langston Hughes Center, University of Kansas.

In Kansas, confirmed panelists include: Dr. Jennifer Weber, history professor, University of Kansas; Dr. Valdenia Winn, College History Professor, Kansas State Legislator and community Activist; Mr. Chester Owens, historical archivist; and Dr. Jimmy Johnson, Physical Science Instructor at Hogan College Preparatory Academy, Civil War re-enactor, and descendent of an escaped slave who joined and fought with the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, the first black troops to fight in the Civil War. Both panels will be moderated by ASALH member, Larry Delano Coleman, who is 2nd Vice President of the Civil War Roundtable of Kansas City, a retired attorney, a former African Methodist Episcopal church pastor, and an avid historian.

The National Archives is located at 400 W Pershing Rd # 130, Kansas City, MO 64108 (816) 268-8000. Kansas City Kansas Community College is located 7250 State Avenue • Kansas City, Kansas 66112 • Phone: 913-334-1100.

ASALH is the world's oldest learned society devoted to the research, education, and the status of culture and history of people of African descent. ASALH was founded in 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the recognized "father" of Black History. Its mission is to promote, research, preserve, interpret, and disseminate information about Black life, history, and culture to the global community.

Dennis Robinson is President of the Lorenzo J. Greene (KC) Chapter of ASALH.

October 29, 2010, Saturday, Annual Meeting of The Monnet Battle of Westport Fund. Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum All members of the Civil War Round Table are members of the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund and are encouraged to attend this annual meeting. All other persons interested in the Civil War and the Battle of Westport are welcome at the meeting. Refreshments provided

Thanks so much,

Alana Smith

Acting Secretary

Monnett Battle of Westport Fund

Fall Hours of Operation Wilson's Creek National Battlefield – From September 6th on.....

Fall hours of operation for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield were announced today by Superintendent T. John Hillmer, Jr. Tour Road hours will change to 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. effective Tuesday, September 6, 2011. The Visitor Center hours will remain at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the Museum hour will continue to be 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., closed 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. for lunch. An entry permit of \$5.00 per adult, or \$10.00 per family, is required for all persons using the battlefield including walkers, joggers and bicyclists. Entering or remaining in the battlefield during other than the posted times is not permitted. Additional information can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/wicr.

Administered by the National Park Service, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield preserves the site of the first major engagement of the Civil War in the West. The site is considered to be one of the best-preserved battlefields in the National Park System. The battlefield is located 10-miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri at the intersection of Highway ZZ and Farm Road 182. More information can be obtained by calling (417) 732-2662.

October 8, 2011 – "Johnny Reb and Billy Yank," and authentic look at the arms and equipment of the soldiers of the civil War. 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Midwest Genealogy Center, 3440 S. Lee's Summit Road, Independence. Call 816-252-7228

November 10, 2011 – "Little Known Facts: The American Civil War" by Robert Corder, involved with the new exhibit "Civil War Medicine," 6 p.m., St. Joseph Museum, 3406 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph. Call 816-232-8471.

MENU FOR SEPTEMBER

House Salad, BBQ Platter, Baked Beans, Cheesy Potatoes, and Brownie Sundae.

FROM OUR 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

Registration is Now Open for "It's Windie In Kansas" November 4th- 6th 2011

In 1937, Margaret Mitchell was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for authoring one of the world's most beloved novels, *Gone with the Wind*. Two years later the eight time Oscar winning film debuted, giving birth to one of the greatest films ever produced. Over the years since the films historic premier, fans, known as Windies, have traveled the nation, attending events in celebration of the film. More than just another fan gathering, this

event will spotlight Kansas native Hattie McDaniel. Her role as Mammy earned her an Academy Award, making her the first African-American to win an Oscar and helping the film to go on to win a Best Picture Oscar. Sadly, in 1952, Hattie McDaniel died of breast cancer. This event will help to promote awareness and raise money for breast cancer research at the University of Kansas.

Guests include:

Patrick Curtis (Baby Beau Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind*) Greg Giese (the younger Baby Beau Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind*) Joseph Yakovetic - artist who brings the beauty of the movie *Gone with the Wind* to a new medium of artwork Morgan Brittany- actress from the hit TV Show "Dallas" and the movies "Gable & Lombard" and "The Scarlett O'Hara War" Carlton Jackson- author of "Hattie: The Life of Hattie McDaniel" and many more!

For more information on this event contact: Liz Smith at atesmith@olatheks.org or 913-971-5504 Or find us on Facebook "It's Windie in Kansas!" This weekend long event is comprised of a period dress ball with live 19th century music and *Gone with the Wind* costume contest, wine tasting, a catered picnic, living history demonstrations, and panels featuring our special guests!

NEW PROGRAM ABOUT THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN BILL ANDERSON:

Bloody Bill Rides begins in the 1850's, with Bill Anderson's early childhood experiences in Missouri and Kansas, and describes how his pro-Southern family was treated by abolitionists. The dialogue discusses the conflict in the Territory of Kansas between pro-Southern Missourians and Abolitionists over the issue of Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men. The main focus of the story centers on Anderson's experiences during the Civil War, climaxing with the Centralia Train Massacre and Battle on September 27, 1864. Legendary outlaws, Frank and Jesse James, were members of Anderson's guerrillas and saw action at both of these events. The story concludes in 1864 with the death of Anderson and the eventual creation of the James Younger Gang by guerrilla survivors.

The story is presented in a musical docudrama format and incorporates two different styles of live music to present its message; traditional folk music that was played during the Civil War in Missouri (including songs like "Good Old Rebel," "Atchison's Buccaneers," and "Marmaduke's Hornpipe") and original contemporary music, written by Chris Edwards.

Bloody Bill Rides uses multi-media devices to educate a technology-oriented society about the Civil War in Missouri and Kansas. These include narration, live music, and film sequenced together to present a fast-

paced and informative show. You can learn more about the program at www.bloodybillrides.com.

Mid Continent Public Library and John Knox Village will host "Louisa Fest" on Sunday, September 25, 2011, from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm. The event will celebrate the life and works of Louisa May Alcott. It is free and open to the public. Among the activities at The Pavillion at John Knox Village will be a Civil War era hospital demonstration and display, live performances of period music, a children's activity area, a reader's theater performance, and appearances by Miss Louisa May Alcott. For more information, contact Kimberly Howard at Mid Continent Public Library Administration. Please consider attending this program by one of our Round Table's programming partners.

"The Sargeant Major's Roar"

Battlefield Dispatches #283

"Battle of the Hemp Bales"

On September 20, 1861, Confederate Major General Sterling Price, commanding a large army comprised of the Missouri State Guard, accepted the surrender of the Union "Missourians" who had occupied the city & surrounding hills of Lexington, Missouri. In addition to being called the Battle of Lexington, this engagement is called the Battle of the Hemp Bales because the attacking Confederates became very creative and used portable bales of hemp to form a movable breastwork or fortification that sheltered them from enemy fire as they advanced towards the "Union" lines.

The following "after action report" by General Price has been edited from the complete report that is located in [Series I, Vol. 3 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Pages 185 – 188.](#)

"Headquarters Missouri State Guard,
Camp Wallace, Lexington, Mo., September 21, 1861.

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency [Hon. C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri] the following report of the action which terminated on the 20th instant with the surrender of the United States forces & property at this place to the army under my command:

After chastising the marauding armies of Lane & Montgomery & driving them out of the state & after compelling them to abandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march towards this point with an army increasing hourly in numbers & enthusiasm.

About daybreak on the morning of September 13, a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets & the enemy's outposts [at Lexington]. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a doubtful engagement, when a short delay would make success certain. I fell back 2 – 3 miles & awaited the arrival of my infantry & artillery. These having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving the enemy's pickets until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here, the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position and forced to take shelter within [their] entrenchments. We then took position within easy range of the college, which building they had strongly fortified & open upon them a brisk fire from Bledsoe's Battery, which in the absence of Captain Bledsoe, who had been wounded at Big Dry Wood Creek. Was gallantly commanded by Capt. Emmett McDonald & by Parson's Battery, under the skillful command of Captain Guibor.

Finding, after sunset, that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted & my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in 3r hours, required rest & food, I withdrew to the Fair Ground & encamped there. My ammunition wagons having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th instant, & began the FINAL ATTACK on the ENEMY'S WORKS!

Shortly after entering the city on the 18th Colonel Rives, who commanded the 4th Division in the absence of General Slack, led his regiment & Colonel Hughes' along the [Missouri] River bank to a point immediately beneath and west of the [enemies] fortifications. Colonel Rives, in order to cut off the enemy's means of escape proceeded down the bank of the river to capture a steamboat which was lying just under their guns. Just at this moment a heavy fire was opened upon him from Colonel Anderson's large dwelling house on the summit of the bluffs, which the enemy were occupying as a hospital & upon which a white flag was flying. Several companies of General Harris'

command & the gallant soldiers of the 4th Division, who won upon so m any battlefields the proud distinction of always being among the BRAVEST of the BRAVE, immediately rushed upon & captured the place. The important position thus secured was within 125 yards of the enemies' entrenchments. A company from colonel Hughes' regiment then took possession of the [steam]boats, one of which was richly freighted with valuable stores.

On the morning of the 20th instant I caused a number of HEMP BALES to be transported to the river heights, where MOVEABLE BREASTWORKS were speedily constructed out of them by Generals Harris &

McBride, Colonel Rives & Major Winston & their respective commands. Captain Kelly's battery was ordered at the same time to the position occupied by General Harris force & quickly opened a very effective fire, under the direction of its gallant captain upon the enemy. These demonstrations & particularly the CONTINUED ADVANCE of the HEMPEN BREASTWORKS, which were as efficient as the cotton bales of New Orleans, quickly attracted the attention & excited the alarm of the enemy, who made daring attempts to drive us back. They were, however, repulsed in every instance by the unflinching courage & fixed determination of our men.

In these desperate encounters the veterans of McBride's & Slack's divisions fully sustained their proud reputation while Colonel Martin Green & his command & Colonel Boyd & Major Winston & their commands, proved themselves worthy to fight side by side of the men who had their courage & valor won imperishable honor in the bloody battle of Springfield.

After 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th & after 52 hours of continuous firing, a white flag was displayed by the enemy on that part of the works nearest Colonel Green's position & shortly afterwards another was displayed opposite to Colonel Rives. I immediately ordered a cessation of all firing on our part & sent forward one of my staff officers to ascertain the object of the flag & to open negotiations with the enemy, if such should be their

desire. It was finally after some delay, agreed by Colonel Marshall & the officers associated with him for that purpose by Colonel Mulligan that the United States forces should lay down their arms & surrender themselves as prisoners of war to this army. These terms having been made known, were ratified by me & immediately carried into effect.

Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed & 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater.

The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are very great, about 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, White & Grover, Major Van Horn & 118 other commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery & 2 mortars, over 3,000 stands of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, & ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of Commissary Stores & a large amount of other property. In addition to all of this, I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of Missouri & the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custodian & about \$900,000 in money, of which the bank at this place had been robbed & which I have caused to be returned to it.

This victory has demonstrated the fitness of our citizen soldiers for the tedious operations of a siege as

well as a dashing charge. They lay for 52 hours in the open air without tents or covering, regardless of the sun & rain & in the very presence of a watchful & desperate foe, manfully repelling every assault & patiently awaiting any orders to storm the fortifications. No general ever commanded a braver or better army. It is composed of the best blood & the bravest men of Missouri.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's obedient servant.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding"

Now then some historians believe that this successful victory of the "Battle of the Hemp Bales" or Lexington, if you prefer, on September 20, 1861 was the high-water mark for the Confederacy in Missouri during the Civil War. There were other Confederate expeditions into Missouri throughout the war, but it wasn't until this same General Price commanded the "Confederate" Army of Missouri on a campaign in the Show-Me-State and Kansas late in September & October of 1864 that a large Confederate army came close to the Missouri River and of course the War Went On!

BOOK REVIEW

YEARNING TO BREATHE FREE: Robert Smalls of South Carolina and His Families, by Andrew Billingsley, author (U. South Carolina Press, Columbia 2007)

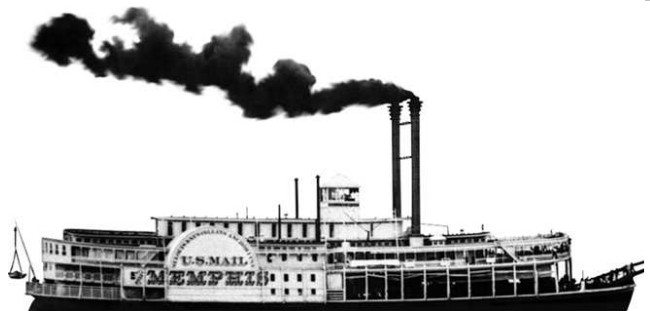
Reviewed by Rev. Dr. Larry Delano Coleman

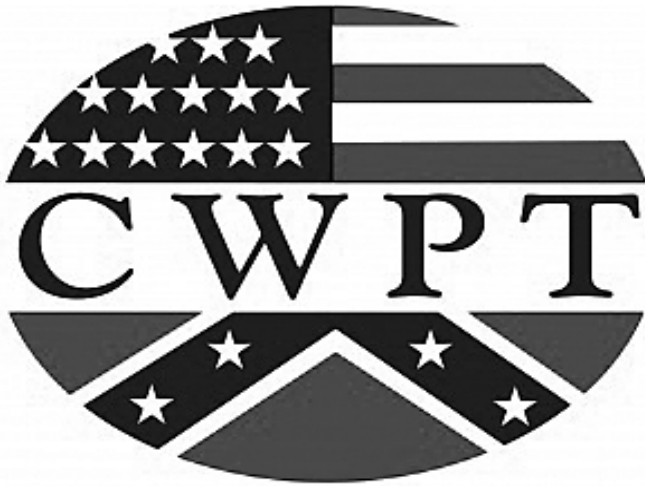
Robert Smalls was a Civil War hero at the age of 23. On the Union side, he was declared by Congress to be "the first Civil War hero", because of his, and his fellow slaves', capture of a Confederate warship, *The Planter*, from its Charleston, South Carolina harbor, on May 13, 1862 "in a bold and brilliant dash for freedom that echoed around the world". With their equally enslaved families aboard, these brave men, by impersonating the mannerisms of the ships' absent officers, not only piloted this valuable vessel, its cargo and its armaments, past five (5) suspicious rebel forts, among them the infamous Ft. Sumter, whose bombardment formally initiated the Civil War, but they unfurled a white sheet, signaling surrender to an equally suspicious Union Navy's blockade. Through it all, *The Planter* was safely delivered to an astonished Union Navy, and nation, for having sailed under the skillful command of formerly enslaved black men past both Confederate and Union guns in those dark, dank predawn hours.

So goes the historical vortex of Dr. Andrew Billingsley's breath-taking socio-historical account of the life of Robert Smalls of Beaufort, South Carolina, (1839-1915) "slave, war hero, and statesman," whose exploits ushered him into the forefront of the pantheon of African-American Civil War heroes. Billingsley, a former President of Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland, and a former Vice President for Academic Affairs at Howard University, in Washington, D.C., during my student years at that "Capstone of Negro Education" researched and wrote the book utilizing a "theoretical orientation...based in an element of human ecology theory, which views a child's life as being shaped by a series of mutual interactions with his family and with persons and institutions of the communities within which he resides."

"Family" includes his African kin, as well as his European slave masters, whose house he purchased, and made his, and their own, after the war, from prize money deriving from *The Planter's* commandeering. My only criticism of this remarkable little book is that Billingsley unduly enlarges upon this sociological predisposition with "family" well beyond the theory's utility. However, this defect is more than offset by insights afforded into other historical personages, like Harriet Tubman, James Montgomery, Gen. David Hunter, Gen. Rufus Saxton, Ben "Pitchfork" Tillman, and many others of lesser note, like educator Benjamin J. Cardozo and George W. Murray, South Carolina's last black U. S. Congressman before South Carolina's current and only black U.S. Congressman, James M. Clyburn, who wrote the book's forward.

In addition to serving as a 5-term U.S. Congressman, as well as a member of both houses of his state's legislature, the book explores in painful detail the rise and fall of "Reconstruction" in South Carolina. Though never a majority, the blacks, along with their erstwhile white Republican allies were able to enact mandatory public school education law, the first such in the nation, while in power, which power definitively ended in December 1895, when the new South Carolina Constitution, effectively disenfranchised blacks, until the Voting Rights Act of 1965, restored a modicum of respectability. "Yearning to Breathe Free" is a triumph to a man and to a people who persist in pursuing egalitarian ideals which deliberately and repeatedly exclude them from its democratically republican sweep.





The Civil War Trust

Making the Past a Sensory Experience

Michael G. Williams
Erickson Tribune
July 2011

In 1987, historians and Civil War reenactors gathered in Northern Virginia and watched with horror as a steamroller pressed blacktop into earth once soaked with the blood of 2,100 soldiers. The project was to make way for a shopping center on the site of the Battle of Chantilly, where, in 1862, military greats the likes of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and Philip Kearny fought for control of the recently proclaimed Confederate land.

Those who looked on couldn't help but feel as though they had witnessed an assault on the past—a crime in which developers bulldozed sacrifice in the name of profit.

The act pushed the spectators to the brink. They were determined to do everything in their power to stop it from happening again.

Their conviction was the driving force behind the Civil War Trust.

30,000 acres preserved

Over the next two and a half decades, the nonprofit headquartered in Washington, D.C., tirelessly preserved 30,000 acres of battlefields, known in Civil War circles as "hallowed ground." Placed in a larger context, that's 5,000 acres more than all of Manhattan Island.

Such a mammoth figure is a personal milestone for the organization. It's also a testament to the value that Americans place on protecting the memory of the bloodiest conflict fought between citizens of the same republic.

To James Lighthizer, president of the Trust, there's no better way to learn about these battles than to visit the places where they happened.

"Anyone who's read about a particular battle and later visited that battlefield will usually describe the experience as inspiring," he says. "It's tactile in almost every conceivable way. They're monuments to ordinary men who did extraordinary things. When you reflect on that, you gain a new perspective on the past."

Accomplishing this depends largely on willing sellers. Many of the 10,000 sites on which the Civil War's engagements occurred are, to this day, family homesteads and farms—indeed, the very families that owned them at the time of the conflict.

After negotiations between owners and the Trust, lawyers hammer out deals that entail either the outright purchase of land or sometimes a rider that dictates specific limitations on development. Most recently, they completed a \$1.1 million deal for 49 acres of the Wilderness battlefield in Virginia.

"In some cases, a rider or easement is the best solution because the field is part of privately held ground," says Mary Koik, the Trust's deputy director of communications. "In other cases, it's preferable to purchase the land and, when we can, transfer ownership to the National Park Service, which we've done at key sites such as Gettysburg and Harpers Ferry. The end result is always the same, and that's keeping these battlefields around for future generations to learn from and enjoy."

Of course, education and culture, while important, are not the only benefits to preservation. According to the Trust's 2006 Blue, Gray, and Green Report, premier sites like Antietam, Gettysburg, Shiloh, and 17 other locations support upwards of 5,700 jobs.

These same battlefields have generated a total of \$21 million in state government revenue. Gettysburg alone brought in \$11.8 million for the state of Pennsylvania and \$5.2 million for the local government.

"Civil War tourists are some of the best ones out there, Koik remarks. "They not only comb every inch of the battlefields, they come into your community and shop in your stores, eat in your restaurants, sleep in your hotels, and then leave. They bring money in without consuming resources and public services."

2% of the population

But the preservation of those sites where 2% of America's population (roughly 600,000 people) died to settle the questions of secession and slavery is still the most persuasive justification for the Trust's work.

Civil War battlefields are compelling destinations, especially at a time when our demand for interactivity is greater than ever. To climb the same hills as Union and Confederate soldiers, to walk the same fields and gaze upon the same tree lines as Grant and Lee, is to make the past a sentient experience.

"Saving battlefields is no different than saving Independence Hall, Mount Vernon, or Monticello," says Lighthizer. "When you go to these places, you touch the

things that these people touched and you stand in the places that they stood. Battlefields make you think about the sacrifice and valor that occurred on these tracts of land. I've never read a book that could achieve that."

You can visit the Civil War Trust online at civilwar.org.

2 POSITIONS TO BE FILLED

As you all know, I will be stepping down as your editor of the Border Bugle in January of 2012, granted someone has come forward, don't let that give you an excuse for not coming forward, please!

Also, Dick Hodgman and his family have already relocated to the San Diego area, (how horrible), and he needs for someone to take over the webmaster position immediately. Anyone with an inkling of how that works would be appreciated, it isn't that much work, just keep it updated, but of course you could take it to new heights if you wanted, that would be up to you, there's so many possibilities there, wish I knew how to do that, that could be really fun! You can contact Dick at dick@hodgman.org for more information about that it entails.



Lexington, Mo. Anderson House by Mike Epstein

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